

## Botha wants fresh Angola talks

ROUENNE, France (R) — Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko's efforts to revive Angola peace talks received South Africa's blessing Monday, but Foreign Minister P.W. Botha urged Mobutu to restart negotiations from scratch. Botha's two-hour meeting with Mobutu resulted in a weekend of intense negotiations at the Zairean leader's villa on the French Riviera. A Mobutu spokesman said Botha supported Mobutu's mediation aimed at arranging a ceasefire in Angola's 14-year civil war. But a South African source stressed that Pretoria did not accept Mobutu's version of a ceasefire it arranged in June, which rapidly collapsed. He said it was understandable that Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, a Pretoria ally, would have accepted such unfavorable terms. "It would have amounted to Savimbi showing the white flag," the source said. Botha would therefore like a restart of "proper negotiations" including direct talks between (UNITA) National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the Marxist government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

# Jordan Times

An independent English-language daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times تنشر يومياً ملخصاً موجزاً بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحافة الإرثية (الرأي)



## Bomb injures Saudi diplomat

ANKARA (R) — A bomb seriously injured a Saudi diplomat in the Turkish capital Monday, exploding under the seat of his car and shattering both his legs. The Saudi Arabian embassy said the bomb, which blew out windows in nearby seven-story apartment blocks, apparently went off just after Attache Abdurrahman Shirei, 28, had parked in Ankara's Çankaya residential district. A hospital doctor said Shirei had lost both legs, shattered in the blast. The bomb exploded in front of a four-story building which houses the offices of the Saudi military attaché where Shirei worked in the accounts section. Ankara Governor Saffet Arslan Bedirik told reporters he believed the blast had been caused by a time-bomb. Shirei is the second Saudi diplomat to be attacked in Ankara in the past year. Embassy Second Secretary Abdal Ghazi Bedirik was shot dead by a gunman on the steps to his Çankaya home Oct. 26 last year. No claims have been made for either attack.

Volume 14 Number 4215

AMMAN TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1989, RABIA AWWAL 17, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Regent sounds alarm over Soviet emigration to Israel

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — One of the major but least publicly mentioned factors that led to Jordan's current financial problems is the political and economic price that the Kingdom paid for Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and it further faces a potential grave threat in the expected wave of Soviet Jewish emigration to the Zionist state, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday.

The Jordanian economy has shouldered more than its share of the burden — the creation of 200,000 jobs in the last 20 years is itself quite an achievement in view of the various economic factors that challenged it," the Regent said at an informal briefing for reporters at the Royal Court.

The Regent pointed out that while Jordan continued to extend financial support to the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Israel slowly transformed the occupied territories into "the second biggest market for its products after the U.S."

The occupation of the territories costs Israel annually around \$1,100 million, but the trade surplus plus the Zionist state enjoys with the West Bank and Gaza is around \$5.6 billion, the Regent said.

Jordan, which paid heavily to support the Palestinians (who fled their land to Jordan) over the past 20 years, has also paid a heavy price over the return of citizens from the Gulf area, and is again facing a danger," the Regent said. "Our media are preoccupied with the Egyptian 10-point proposal (on Palestinian-Israeli talks), the Lebanese peace efforts and the (Jordanian) elections, but... the Israeli media are preoccupied with the expected immigration of Soviet Jews."

The Regent pointed out that out of the 200,000 Soviet Jews expected to leave their country only 18,000 would be taken in by the United States. The rest will head direct to Israel and will end up in the occupied territories "at the expense of the Palestinians there, and, by extension, at the expense of Jordan since there could be another exodus" of Palestinians across the river, the Regent said.

"Therefore, I am sounding an alarm to our Arab brethren that (in such a situation) the stability of the Jordanian economy will be undermined," he said. "Jordan, which withstood internal and external pressure on the dinar and other adverse elements, is the last Arab wall against Israel, and if its economy collapses, it will be an ideal opportunity for Israel to exploit, after having already engulfed the economy of the occupied territories," he added.

Countering Israeli suggestions and contentions, the Regent reaffirmed that "Jordan was totally sincere in its decision to sever (legal and administrative ties) with the West Bank."

"They (Israelis) would like to interpret otherwise," he said, posing the "threat of transfer" of Palestinians in the occupied lands to Jordan, coupled with the "everlooming emigration" of Soviet Jews.

At the same time, he underlined the centrality of Jordan in efforts to develop the West Bank and Gaza. He said there was a recent request that he chair a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to Support the Steadfastness of the People Living in the Occupied Territories and the theme of the meeting was to be "rural development" in the areas. "There is definitely a need for comprehensive development," he said. Jordan is ready to work in total coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in this context. "If the PLO so desires," he said.

The first task awaiting the Lower House of Parliament, expected to be elected Nov. 8, is to discuss the Kingdom's fiscal budget for 1990, the Regent noted. "The precise background of the economic situation and the facts and figures should be clearly understood by (the Lower House) in an objective manner," he added.



HRH Crown Prince Hassan

year maturity, \$78 million in food facilities under general sales management programmes (GSM), \$48 million in military credits and \$2 million in military training assistance. In addition, the Kingdom will also receive \$37 million from the U.S., he said without elaboration.

The Crown Prince also disclosed that a new gas field was recently discovered near the Iraqi border, in addition to the already productive Al Rishieh well. "The gas situation is very encouraging," he said, adding that the location of the new find indicated that the gas deposits were in Jordanian territory.

The Crown Prince, who visited Washington for talks with President George Bush and other senior administration officials and IMF and World Bank officials last month, said Jordan was to receive a total of \$237 million in American aid for the fiscal year starting September 1989.

Washington has agreed to provide \$62 million in technical and food aid, \$15 million in supplementary grant, \$15 million in housing guarantee bonds with 30-

## 652 candidates formally vie for 80 House seats

AMMAN (J.T.) — The three-day candidacy nomination period for the Nov. 8 general elections ended Monday with a total number of 652 candidates for the 80 seats in the Lower House of Parliament, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

According to Petra, the split

up of the total number was:

Amman Governorate: 23 in

First District (three seats); 27 in

Second District (three seats);

55 in the Third District (five

seats); 19 in the Fourth District (two seats); 53 in the Fifth District (five seats); and 23 in the Sixth District (three seats).

Irbid Governorate: 70 in

Karak — 63; Mafrar — 22;

Tafilah — 17; Northern Bedouin region — 19; Central Bedouin region — 18; Southern Bedouin region 14.

The governors of Amman,

Irbid and Zarqa rejected seven

candidacy applications and another eight dropped out, Petra said.

According to Petra, three of

the applications were rejected

because "of application in districts other than those assigned in the law, though they were previously acknowledged that they have the right to run in their own districts."

The remaining four were rejected because one has been holding Jordanian nationality for less than 10 years, the second because he did not enjoy the conditions of Jordanian nationality and the third because she held another foreign nationality other than Jordanian. The fourth was rejected because he was convicted with a felony that prevents his running for the elections.

## Mediators reject Lebanese rightist stand on Syrian role

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (Agencies) — Arab mediators have rejected a demand by Lebanese Christians for a timetable for a Syrian troop evacuation, offering instead guarantees for a phased pullback from Beirut to east Lebanon in two years, conference sources said Monday.

The Syrian military intervention has developed into the main stumbling block in a 17-day-old discussion by 63 Lebanese parliamentarians — 33 Christians and 30 Muslims — of an Arab-proposed peace plan for their war-torn country.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishieh, well into Jordanian territory, confirming hopes that the deposits were within Jordanian territory. No figures on production capacities or deposits are yet available.

The Regent said the discovery had encouraged the American Hunt company to stay on in Jordan and the Canadian government to increase its technical assistance to the Kingdom.

Officials have said that the new well was discovered some two kilometres west of Al Rishie

## Israel's role in Lebanon moves to economy, roads and schools

By Marty Kufus  
The Associated Press

**METULLA** — Every working day, nearly 2,000 Christians, Druze and Muslims pass from Lebanon through four "good fence" border crossings into Israel, heading to the best steady work around.

Israel's economy barely feels the workers' contribution. But Israel's "security" may be uniquely tied to the Lebanese presence, one of many signs of Israel's increasing entanglement in the southern Lebanese region once controlled by forces hostile to the Zionist state.

After its invasion in 1982, Israel created the "security zone" in South Lebanon as a buffer against resistance attacks. Today, Israeli analysts warn that unemployment in the area could cut into the "loyalty" of the 200,000 Lebanese residents of the zone.

"The security zone is relatively quiet mainly because of the sense that economic stability prevails. There's too much for the people to lose," said Yosef Olmert, a Middle East expert at Tel Aviv University.

But if the economy sours, "nothing will stop disenchanted people who don't have economic opportunity."

The "security zone" is about 120 kilometres long and four to 20 kilometres deep. It was established in 1985 after Israel withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon following a three-year occupation. So far this year 71

guerrillas have been killed while infiltrating the zone.

An army official who demanded anonymity said Lebanese workers seeking to enter Israel must have a relative serving in the South Lebanon Army (SLA), the 2,500-member Christian-led militia that is trained and armed by Israel.

Metulla's "good fence," which was opened in 1976, is a cluster of buildings, a watchtower and a fence next to an Israeli army post. Workers show identity cards, present work permits and empty their pockets in a check for contraband.

"We all are running away from the war in Lebanon, and we are here to work," Nadeen Badawi, 23, said after driving from the town of Hasbaya, 17 kilometers north of the border.

Arriving about sunrise, he works Sunday through Friday at an Israeli textile factory.

A 48-year-old Lebanese Christian awaiting a chartered bus to another factory said most of the workers earn a daily wage of about 34 shekels, the equivalent of \$17.

"Most of the men are working in agriculture. A few, like me, work in factories. It is like the Mexicans in America," said the foreign electronic technician who declined to give his name for fear of reprisals.

Some Lebanese complained that Israeli wages were too low. But most conceded they could do no better in Lebanon, where purchasing power has been steadily

eroded by inflation and the average monthly salary is the equivalent of \$75.

Israeli officials say 1,500 to 2,000 Lebanese workers now enter the country daily, compared with only a few hundred in past years.

Half are women who work in hotels, restaurants and as housekeepers. Men generally seek jobs in factories or on farms, where extra money can be made during harvests. Skilled auto mechanics are also in demand. Most return home nightly, but some are provided with housing for stays of up to several weeks.

The Israeli presence in South Lebanon, according to foreign reports, consists of about 1,500 troops and advisers as well as fixed military outposts.

Unlike the Israeli-occupied territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, there are no Israeli settlements in southern Lebanon and Israeli civilians are forbidden from entering.

But Israel's influence is not limited to military support and it appears to be growing.

"About \$1.3 million in Israeli aid was provided for road repairs last year in addition to funds for schools and hospitals and salary supplements for Lebanese city hall bureaucrats and police.

"In areas where the central government in Lebanon should

have built infrastructure and promoted social activity and education, and didn't take care of it, we are taking care of it," said Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator

for Lebanon policy.

He recently inaugurated a new crossing that will be used primarily by Shiite Muslims despite Iran's strong influence among Shites. He predicted 300 to 400 Shites would cross daily to Israeli jobs and the number would increase.

The Israeli shekel has also begun to circulate in South Lebanon along with the U.S. dollar and the Lebanese lira.

Frances Rizk, a Lebanese official of the Christian radio station Voice of Hope, estimated the area's trade at \$2 million a month, mostly in the form of imported Israeli agricultural goods and exported Lebanese labour.

"Our financial situation is still the best in all of Lebanon," Rizk said.

Israel has said repeatedly it will withdraw if Syria pulls out its 40,000 troops and if Lebanon forms a stable government that could maintain peace.

"Israel has no territorial claims on Lebanon," said Yossi Amihud, the foreign ministry spokesman.

Yoram Hamzachi, a retired colonel and former Israeli army commander in South Lebanon from 1976 to 1980, said he believes Israel is in an hurry to leave Lebanon.

"Nobody talks in terms of getting ready to pull out," he said. The "security zone" is not a strategy, but a tactical need, and it won't change as long as there is no government in Lebanon."

## Sudan gets new arms as ceasefire end approaches

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Three weeks before a ceasefire is due to end in southern Sudan's civil war, the government is airlifting fresh supplies of Chinese arms to the besieged town of Juba, diplomats say.

A Libyan commercial plane makes two flights a day to ferry arms from the capital, Juba, the biggest town in the south, under siege by Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels, the diplomats said.

Diplomats said the weapon, which arrived in Port Sudan on the Red Sea and have been reaching Khartoum by rail for more than a week, were ordered from Peking more than a year ago by deposed Prime Minister Sadiq Al Mahdi.

The weapons include 20 armoured personnel carriers, 60 heavy mortars, 130-mm guns, 50,000 pounds bombs and anti-aircraft guns, the diplomats said.

A unilateral ceasefire declared by General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, who overthrew Mahdi in a coup on June 30, expires on Nov. 4. Diplomatic renewing fighting.

Delegates at a conference in Khartoum discussing the six-year old civil war Saturday recommended a federal system of government, state-run Radin Omdurman said.

The SPLA, fighting what it regards as domination of the



John Garang  
mainly Christian and animist south by the Muslim and Arabised north, has boycotted the conference.

The government last week accused the SPLA of violating its own unilateral ceasefire with attacks in south Kordofan province.

A committee at the Khartoum conference said federation would suit Sudan as its regions differed widely in culture, religion and economic development.

A federal president and vice president could be elected by direct vote, said the committee headed by southerner Phil Obang, a Foreign Ministry official. There would also be a federal judiciary.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Bodies recovered from Saudi crash

**Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (AP)** — A Saudi Arabian rescue team has recovered the bodies of three British Aerospace Corp. employees and two Saudi fliers killed in a plane crash over the kingdom's eastern province, a British embassy diplomat said Monday. The diplomat, who refused to be named, said arrangements for flying the bodies home were "up to British Aerospace." He said the bodies were recovered Sunday several hours after the crash. He and other sources contacted by telephone at the embassy refused to give other details, or provide the British victims' names. But the Foreign Office in London identified the three British nationals as Rodney Dix, a pilot, and training instructors Alan Smith and Dave Stenhouse. The Saudi Defence and Aviation Ministry identified the two Saudi victims as flight trainees Saleh Ibn Jasaan and Awad Ibn Hussein Al Qasim. They were to be buried here later in the day. The Saudi ministry said in a statement the twin-engine Jetstream 32 aircraft crashed during a training mission Saturday over the eastern province, which harbours Ghawar and Al Fateh, the world's largest oil fields. The Jetstream crashed after "a major technical failure," said the statement, issued Sunday.

### Algerian journalists seek media reform

**ALGIERS (R)** — Algerian journalists have formally created an independent trade union and called for radical reform of the country's state media. A communiqué carried by the Algerian News Agency (APS) Sunday after a two-day national journalists' conference said the present system had led to professional and intellectual sterility. "Algerian journalists call on the authorities to carry out a profound restructuring of the system of national information," the statement said. All Algerian media are owned and run by the government and journalists have complained of censorship, arbitrary dismissals and worsening work conditions. The movement of Algerian journalists quickly became the main journalists' union after its formation in mid-1988 in opposition to an official union linked to the ruling National Liberation Front. The conference, with 453 participants, gave the movement formal structure by electing a 15-member provisional executive, the communiqué said.

### Mother appeals to reduce son's sentence

**RASHAYA, Lebanon (R)** — The mother of a Lebanese jailed in Cyprus for eight years for smuggling arms appealed to the Cypriot government Sunday to reduce his sentence. "I plead with the Cypriot government to have mercy on my son and reduce the court's sentence to a minimum. My son did not commit any harm to the Cypriot government or people whom we respect," said Salma, the mother of Emile Alain Elie Ghazali. Ghazali was among six Lebanese convicted over an alleged plot to kill Lebanese army Commander Michel Aoun by shooting down his helicopter at Larnaca Airport in May. They pleaded guilty to smuggling two SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition and grenades into Cyprus. "I ask the Cypriot government to allow me to visit my son Emile in prison and speak to him even if for a short period," said 60-year-old Salma Ghazali. She said she could not afford to travel to Cyprus and called on international organisations to help her.

### Syrian air force determined to fight Israel

**DAMASCUS (R)** — Syria said Sunday its air force was more determined to fight Israel after a Syrian pilot flew his MiG-23 fighter to the Jewish state. "Treason by a traitor who was mobilised by the Israeli enemy would not affect the greatness of this force, its loyalty to the nation and its commitment to defend the Arab land," said the official Tishrin newspaper. "Syria which is continuing its march to achieve strategic parity with the Zionist enemy is confident in its men and their high combat spirit," the Al Thawra daily said. The official newspaper praised Syria's air force on the eve of the force's 43rd anniversary. Syria said Saturday the pilot, whom it named as Bassam Al-Adl, flew to Israel at the end of a spying mission for the Jewish state. "The air force will celebrate its anniversary while it is more determined to continue its glorious march with a greater will for achieving victory," Al Thawra said. The papers said the air force will mark its anniversary by flying fighter jets over Damascus and other Syrian cities.

### Ozai stresses importance of Turkey-EC ties

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkey's ties with the European Community (EC) carry more importance than an actual date for joining as a full member, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said. "The date is not important for us now. What is important is the continuation of relations with the EC. It is also important for the EC that Turkey is not cast aside and is given a green light," he told a news conference. Turkey, an associate EC member since 1963, applied for full membership in April 1987 and is expecting a reply from Brussels before the end of the year. "This is a political decision," Ozal said. "I believe the EC, and especially its more prominent members, must carefully consider the future world and Middle East relations and view Turkey's membership in that light." Parliamentarians from some EC countries have voiced objections to Turkey's membership, citing its shaky economy, patchy human rights record and Muslim identity.

### Bulgaria, Turkey to discuss dispute

**SOFIA (R)** — Bulgaria has said it would hold talks with Turkey this month on the two countries' dispute over Bulgaria's ethnic Turkish minority. Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev told a news conference that the two foreign ministers, Petar Mladenov of Bulgaria and Mesut Yilmaz of Turkey, would meet in Kuwait on Oct. 30. The meeting has been arranged in response to a call from the Organisation of Islamic Conference for direct talks on the issue. Turkey has already agreed in principle to attend. Ankara wants a pact with Sofia over the future of Bulgaria's 1.5 million ethnic Turks and the property rights of 310,000 refugees who have fled to Turkey since mid-May.

## British nurse suspected of espionage in Iraq

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Iraq told British Energy Secretary John Wakeham Sunday that a detained British nurse and a British-based journalist also being held were suspected of spying.

A spokesman for Wakeham said he raised the cases of Daphne Parish, 45, who worked for a private hospital in Baghdad, and Farzat Bazoft, a journalist for

Britain's Observer newspaper, during a meeting with Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

The spokesman told Reuters the two had not yet been charged "but Aziz did indicate that the nature of the case was one of espionage."

If tried and convicted on spying charges, both could face the death penalty.

## Paris conference sets up international group on Kurds

**PARIS (R)** — A Paris conference has decided to set up an international parliamentary committee to monitor the treatment of 30 million Kurds spread across five countries.

The two-day international conference, the first of its kind, passed a resolution to create the committee which would also lobby for a United Nations observer seat for the Kurds.

The unanimity on the final resolution contrasted with an earlier clash, when a pro-Iranian Kurdish leader stormed out, accusing the French government of caving in to pressure from Iraq.

The resolution, introduced last month by Senate minority leader Bob Dole, a Republican, threatens to damage relations between Washington and Turkey, the deputy chief of the Turkish embassy.

Passage of the measure could

international conference in Stockholm before July 1990.

The French secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, Bernard Kouchner, who chaired Sunday's conference, said the conference had been difficult to organize and admitted some governments had

acted.

"Our diplomats have received

pressures from certain governments concerned," he told Reuters.

Iraq, Iran and Turkey, where the majority of Kurds are concentrated, have their own Kurdish guerrilla groups fighting for an independent and united Kurdistan.

## Turkey opposes U.S. Senate resolution on 'Armenian genocide'

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Turkey's lobbyists, with some surreptitious help from U.S. President George Bush's administration, are working furiously in drum up opposition to a Senate measure marking the "Armenian genocide" 75 years ago.

The resolution, introduced last month by Senate minority leader Bob Dole, a Republican, threatens to damage relations between Washington and Turkey, the deputy chief of the Turkish embassy.

Passage of the measure could

seriously damage the future of the alliance, he said. It will be considered Tuesday by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

So concerned is the administration that Morton Abramowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Turkey, has contacted lawmakers about the issue, congressional officials said. Moreover, the White House wants in discuss the issue with Dole early this week, said a source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

In order to have the Judiciary Committee consider the resolution, Dole must have 50 co-sponsors, half of them Republicans.

Several senators, including Patrick Leahy, a Democrat, and Strom Thurmond

and Bob Kasten, already have withdrawn their support, but others like Daniel Moynihan, a Democrat, have joined the group, Dole's staff said. By late Friday, Dole's office estimated 53 co-sponsors, roughly the same number as at the end of September.

The resolution, an emotional bombshell among Turks and Armenians, has put President Bush in a bind.

Although members of his administration oppose the measure, he said during the 1988 presidential campaign that the United States must acknowledge the "attempted genocide of the Armenian people in the last years

of the Ottoman Empire."

At the time, Bush said he knew the Republic of Turkey objected to the characterisation of the period between 1915 and 1923 as a "genocide." Some 1.5 million people were killed during that era.

Publicly, the administration has not taken a stand on the resolution. Marin Fizwater, the White House spokesman, said Bush had no position on the measure.

The administration of former President Ronald Reagan opposed such a resolution, and similar resolutions failed to win House approval three times during this decade.

The U.S. State Department said "history should be the judge" of whether the Armenians were the victims of genocide.

Dole said the measure would designate April 24, 1990, as the "national day of remembrance of the 75th anniversary of the genocide of 1915-1923."

It would show support for the 1 million U.S. residents of Armenian ancestry who were victims of the genocide, he said. In a letter to other senators, Dole said the resolution was prompted by his August visit to the Soviet Republic of Armenia to visit earthquake victims.

"And I can attest, from my own recent visit to Armenia, that the Armenian people feel real

friendship for the United States and our people," he said.

Both Dole and Sen. Pete Wilson, also a Republican, said they didn't want the resolution to be misunderstood as a slap at Turkey.

"I would also like to point that the resolution does not implicate the government of the Republic of Turkey in this terrible event," Wilson said. Wilson is running for governor in California, a state with a large population of Armenian descendants.

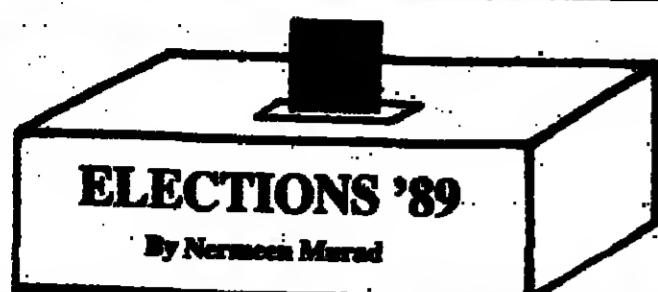
But Mike McNamara, a paid lobbyist for Turkey, said "The Turks are furious about the issue. The bottom line is they don't want to be compared to Hitler," he said.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

TeL 77111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**  
15:30 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children's programme  
17:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:00 ..... Local programme  
18:10 ..... Agricultural programme  
18:45 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... News in Hebrew  
21:30 ..... Programmes review  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**  
16:00 ..... Documentary  
16:00 ..... News in French  
15:15 ..... Aujourd'hui En Jordanie  
15:30 ..... News in Arabic  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... Paul Daniel's Magic Show  
21:40 ..... Superstar  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Hunter



## ELECTIONS '89

By Nermene Mared

"LICENCED to elect" warning: Holders of lethal weapons such as guns, revolvers or pistols will be deemed, henceforth, law breakers until after the polling day, Nov. 8. The Ministry of Interior has issued regulations, in what is seen as a bid to circumvent any election malpractice, stressing that "gunners" at large would face prosecution even if their guns were licensed or unloaded. Such a precaution is needed and laudable. Better still is to establish some sort of intrinsic self-restraint amongst citizens rather than direct generalised orders of that kind. Again, do we expect a ban on intellectual dialogue amongst would-be parliamentarians to dilute the possibilities of confrontations, be it intellectual or otherwise?

**TOUJAN** Faisal, a prominent feminist and campaigner of human and children's rights, is running for the Circassian seat in Amman's Fifth District. In a single 5 by 2 advertisement in one of the local Arabic papers, she said she cannot publish all her election programme in the newspaper because she lacks the funds for a big campaign. The Jordan Times has learnt that a number of women, and men as well, are contemplating a fund-raising campaign to help Faisal. Good luck.

SOME formidable statistics on unemployment are spreading in the capital lately. According to a candidate, Saad Gammie, who has made them his words of wisdom, the number of Jordanians looking for jobs will grow to 1,300,000 in the year 2000 from 560,000 in 1985. According to the candidate, who is running for the Christian seat in the Third District, Jordan will only be able to employ a maximum of 900,000 at that time.

ONE very interesting and sincere slogan by one of the candidates for the Circassian seat in the Third District of Amman promises, in addition to faithful representation, to "reform what is possible." This slogan, in my opinion, comes the closest to reality among many other slogans adopted by candidates. But then, the candidate describes himself as the "mukhtar" (elected leader) of the Circassians and probably his long experience — he is very old — has given him an edge over other enthusiastic candidates.

A CANDIDATE, who has been banned from running in the elections because he carries a two-year passport, says that the last time he saw his passport was a five-year document but then he hasn't seen his passport in 12 years.

AT NOON today the final list of candidates running for the elections will be revealed by the district governors. The Jordan Times wishes all the candidates the best of luck and may the best candidates win.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**SOVIET-JORDANIAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS:** Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Days will open at the Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture on Wednesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The opening festival will be addressed by the president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, Bahjat Talhouni, and other notable members of well as the visiting deputy prime minister from the Soviet Republic of Latvia. A Soviet folkloric show, which includes Soviet national dances and songs will be presented as part of the performances. (Petra)

**CANDIDATES BANNED FROM DELIVERING SERMONS:** Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Saleh Mass'adah sent a request to Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat to ban all candidates from delivering sermons or speeches in mosques from now and until the end of the current election campaign. The request also called on the minister of Awqaf to prevent mosque preachers from promoting any of the candidates in their sermons. The minister of interior also issued an order prohibiting members of the public from carrying firearms until election day on Nov. 8. He said violators will risk having their weapons confiscated and will stand trial. (Petra)

**SAUDI TEAM VISIT CDD:** A team of Saudi Arabian Civil Defence officers Monday called at the Civil Defence Department (CDD) in Amman. They were briefed on the various duties of the department, and the first aid, fire-fighting and other operations carried out by civil defence men in Jordan. (Petra)

**IRAQI-JORDANIAN COOPERATION:** The implementation of an Iraqi-Jordanian agreement on cooperation in Islamic affairs was discussed at a meeting here Monday by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and visiting Iraqi Awqaf Minister undersecretary, Mohammad Sharif. The two officials reviewed Islamic affairs in general and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation in religion-related affairs. (Petra)

**OLIVE GATHERING IN IRBID:** A meeting was held in Irbid Monday to discuss organising olive gathering later this month in the Irbid Governorate. Matters related to the work of olive presses and supervision by health authorities over their work as well as the health safety regulations to be observed, were discussed at the meeting chaired by Agriculture Department Director Noureddin Shabani. (Petra)

**NEW COMMUNITY CENTRE AT NUZHA DISTRICT:** A community centre was Monday opened at Nuzha District of Amman within the perimeter of a housing estate set up by the Urban Development Department (UDD). Department Director Hisham Al Zaghba inaugurated the centre which will provide child and family health care, vocational training for local women, initiate voluntary work by the local residents and take measures to safeguard a clean and pure environment, according to a UDD spokesman. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Faud Mimi and 'Ammar Khammash at Abdal Hamed Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.
- ★ An Islamic book exhibition displaying a collection of books dealing with economic and literary matters related to Islam in addition to children's books, at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ A photographic exhibition depicting life as well as historical and archaeological places in Oman at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An Italian photo exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre — 5:30 p.m.

### FILM

- ★ A French film entitled "Family Meeting" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.

### SEMINAR

- ★ A seminar on hereditary diseases at Abdal Hamed Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

### BAZAAR

- ★ A bazaar which includes religious and children's books in addition to embroidery and kufiwear products, at Al Nuzha Community Centre.

## Princess Basma returns from talks on launching IPPF-affiliated council

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma has attended a preparatory meeting in London to prepare for the establishment of a pan-Arab consultative council affiliated to the London-based International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

The princess who returned to Amman following the one-day meeting, had served as representative of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF) in her capacity as the chairperson of the board of trustees, according to a QAF statement.

It said the meeting has elected Princess Basma to serve as head of a committee that will prepare for the consultative council's meeting which is scheduled for May 1990 in Amman.

The QAF statement noted that the committee groups Dr. Jawaad Anani, and Mr. Talal Abu Ghazaleh from Jordan, Dr. Suad Sabah and Dr. Hassan Ibrahim from Kuwait, Dr. Farida Alaqi from the Gulf states, Dr. Munsef Selim from Tunisia and Dr. Hammoudi Hanafi who heads a regional Arab organisation on family planning.

The statement noted that the constituent meeting, which will be attended by prominent personalities from the Arab World, was expected to discuss a projected statute and plans of action to fulfil the federation's objectives.

The IPPF, founded in 1952, aims to initiate and support family planning services throughout the world, and to increase understanding of population problems.

It offers technical assistance and training, collaborates with other international organisations and provides information on all aspects of family planning.



HRH Princess Basma

According to the statement, the one-day meeting in London was attended by representatives of social and voluntary societies in the Arab World.

## Crown Prince visits armoured division

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday inspected the positions of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division and attended a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of one of its units. After the speeches by commanders welcoming Prince Hassan, the troops presented a performance of martial arts

including Taekwondo, target shooting, tag of war, and firing with light arms. Later the Crown Prince watched tank manoeuvres and received a gift from the commander of the units to commemorate the visit. Senior army officers attended the ceremony (Petra)

## 158,000 citizens benefit from SSC

AMMAN (Petra) — Since its establishment in 1980, the Social Security Corporation (SSC) has provided financial benefits to 158,000 citizens, 7,000 of whom now receive monthly pensions and 102,000 who received lump sum compensation at the end of their services, SSC Director General Mahdi Al Farhan announced Monday.

sited in Jordanian banks.

The investments, he said, constitute a good source of income, augmenting the SSC's resources.

In addition, the SSC invested JD 21 million in housing projects, offering loans to companies such as the Jordan Public Transport Corporation, the Vocational Training Corporation and the Royal Scientific Society.

Farhan predicted that the coming years will witness an increase in SSC's commitments whereby the corporation will be required to pay more pensions to a larger number of citizens and in view of the fact that the number of beneficiaries who pay premiums increases by the year.

Farhan said that the total amount offered in compensation to the beneficiaries this year is far below the amount accruing from the SSC's investment.

He expressed satisfaction with the SSC's performance and predicted a very comfortable situation from now until well beyond the year 2000.

## Seminar on diseases common to man and animal opens in Amman today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day seminar on diseases common to man and animal affecting people in the Arab World opens here Tuesday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, with the participation of delegates from Arab and foreign countries.

reviewed by the delegates from 20 different countries.

According to Dr. Yonsef Omeish, chairman of a committee preparing for the meeting, the discussions aim to follow up and encourage studies on diseases common to man and animal in the Arab region and research designed to protect public health.

The participants are also expected to discuss the prospect of

setting up a pan-Arab centre for research and studies in this field to be based in Amman.

The effect of common diseases on man and economic activities will be among the topics on the agenda, Omeish noted.

The meeting, organised in cooperation with the Higher Council for Science and Technology, is to be held at King Hussein Medical Centre's Farah Rehabilitation Centre.

## Ministerial team visits Jordan Valley

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — A three-member ministerial committee Monday made an inspection tour of the central part of the Jordan Valley, where they met with local officials and heads of various councils to discuss means of dealing with rodents and pests in their regions.

The minister, who was accompanied on the tour by the other two members of a committee formed earlier upon the directives of Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, said that natural manure used by the local farmers and the absence of proper pesticides to deal with the insects and other harmful pests in the region lie behind the danger.

The two other members are Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan and Minister of Agriculture Bassam Al Saker.

He said local councils, in cooperation with concerned authorities, will have to deal with the causes of rodents and pests as

well as damage and harm to crops and people.

The minister, who was accompanied on the tour by the other two members of a committee formed earlier upon the directives of Prime Minister Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, said that natural manure used by the local farmers and the absence of proper pesticides to deal with the insects and other harmful pests in the region lie behind the danger.

The two other members are Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan and Minister of Agriculture Bassam Al Saker.

He said local councils, in cooperation with concerned authorities, will have to deal with the causes of rodents and pests as

## Cardiac diseases increase in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Cardiac diseases in Jordan are on the increase and they are now responsible for nearly seven per cent of all deaths in the country, up from one per cent in the 1950s, Health Minister Zubair Malhas said Monday.

The committee aims to reduce the number of cardiac cases and eventually death rates, and to work out a broad policy as well as a national programme to help the public deal with this problem, Malhas noted.

The minister was addressing the opening session of the first meeting by the Higher Committee for the Protection of Cardiac Diseases at the Health Ministry.

He said the committee was called necessary to deal with issues related to heart diseases and to provide advice to the public on means of protecting themselves from such danger.

Malhas, who is chairman of the

Meanwhile, the Health Ministry Monday opened a training seminar on food safety and health.

Participants who represent various information services and the local press will be oriented on the harmful effects resulting from food which is unfit for human consumption.

According to Health Ministry sources, the programme entails presenting special lectures through radio and television and in community centres, schools and charitable societies.

Questions such as food poisoning and ways to protect the public from contaminated foodstuffs will be discussed.



Japanese envoy visits University of Jordan

AMMAN — Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe visited the University of Jordan Monday and met with its president, Mahmoud Al Samra, to discuss Japanese-Jordanian cooperation in scientific and cultural affairs. The ambassador is shortly to end his tour of duty in Amman, which began in April 1988.

nian cooperation in scientific and cultural affairs. The ambassador is shortly to end his tour of duty in Amman, which began in April 1988.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Editorial Director:  
RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:  
DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:  
DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366  
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

### 'Case celebre'

THE CASES brought to court by three aspirants to parliament seats whose nominations have been turned down to challenge the constitutionality of the Election Law of the land could go down in Jordan's jurisprudence as "case celebre". It will be noted that the trio are viewed as bedouins in the eyes of the said law and as eligible to submit their candidatures for elections only as such. The three contenders, on the other hand, regard themselves first, second and last as Jordanian citizens and residents of the areas where they have respectively submitted their candidatures. They also view themselves as nationals protected by the Constitution of the country which prohibits any form of discrimination on the basis of religion, ethnic origin or whatever.

It would be interesting to see how the court of first instance where the cases in question have been lodged will determine the important legal issues presented by them. It is unfortunate that the decisions of the said court cannot be appealed as the constitutional issues at bar require adjudication at the highest court of the country.

In point of law, the existing Election Law is archaic for providing for classification of Jordanians on the basis of religion, ethnic origin and bedouin origin. There is no modern system of law anywhere in the entire world which condones such distinctions. Moreover, Jordan is treaty obligated to remove such forms of distinction by virtue of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which it signed and ratified some ten years ago.

The entire country must be proud of the three Jordanians who will make legal history by presiding their legitimate complaints to a court of law. The country will be even prouder when the judiciary in Jordan will rectify the existing grave errors permeating the Election Law. For it is one thing to require candidates to submit their candidatures in areas where are legally domiciled, and it is quite another to accept or reject their requests on grounds which are clearly unconstitutional.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily said in its editorial Monday that Jordan's image before the world was well-projected by the Canadian leaders who have been talking with King Hussein and reflected this image in their statements. King Hussein was instrumental in presenting a bright Jordanian image to the Canadian leaders and public and also to all other countries he had visited over the past three decades, the paper noted. Indeed, the King has devoted his efforts to promote the cause of peace and to defend Arab rights at all forums, and on every occasion, the paper continued. His latest talks in Ottawa, which have focused on the rights of the Palestinian people to their own homeland succeeded in winning over the Canadian public opinion and that of the Canadian government, the paper noted. The King's endeavours to lay the foundation of peace and stability in the Middle East and his efforts to maintain the Kingdom's development process through cooperation with friendly nations have been appreciated by all the countries he had visited, said the paper. Jordanian people take pride in the world's appreciation of their leader, and will continue the efforts to present the country as a stable, peace loving, united and endeavouring to achieve security in the region, said the paper.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily notes in his column Monday that the Palestinian five-point plan presented to the United States represent the best response to the U.S.-Israeli moves to thwart the Arab Nation's endeavours to attain a just peace. Mahmoud Rimawi says that the United States and Israel had wanted to impose their will on the other parties and to choose the delegation that would hold direct talks with the Israeli side, but nothing of this sort can be accepted by the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular. The projected Israeli-Palestinian dialogue and the ongoing U.S.-Palestinian dialogue should be employed to pave the way for a general conference that would lead to the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East, otherwise no Arab party will be interested, the writer notes. He says no one is really interested to sit with killers and criminals who had been committing atrocities over the past four decades, and who want to impose their will on the Arab side. What the Arabs are interested in is a lasting peace that would ensure the full rights of the Palestinian people, the writer adds. Rimawi calls on the Palestinian leadership, now meeting in Baghdad to beware of the conspiracies and to adhere to the five-point plan and to reject any moves that would compromise the Palestinian people's rights.

Al Dastour daily carried a commentary Monday on the ongoing election campaign in Jordan in the run up to the Nov. 8 election day. The paper said that the candidates are called on to heed the King's message to them to act responsibly and to move away from any attempts to cause harm or calamity to the other candidates in their bid to win support from the voters. The paper said the Jordanian people have always been marked with high morals and ethics and can only support those candidates who adhere to the good and sublime principles and strive to serve the higher national interests. All those trying to serve the people through parliament should have noble objectives and should place the nation's interests above all other considerations, said the paper. It added the the Kingdom is still grappling with numerous problems and the future parliament is needed to help carry on the mission and maintain the process of construction and development.

## Gorbachev's revolution in the balance

By Jonathan Steele

THE EXACT moment when President Gorbachev's revolution from above was overtaken by a revolution from below will be disputed by historians for a long time. Was it on March 26 when millions of people used the chance to express their real feelings about the party apparatus in the first semi-genuine nationwide election ever held here? Was it on July 13 when coal miners in the obscure town of Mezhdurechensk in Siberia refused to go down the pit, launching a wave of strikes which moved as far as the Ukraine and the Arctic? Or was it on Aug. 23 when almost half the adult population of the three Baltic republics joined hands to form a human chain of protest while the local Communist parties watched in silence?

In a sense the date is immaterial. Whenever it began — all agree that it was sometime this year — the result today is that after four and a half years of trying to mobilise and activate an apathetic population to support his reform programme, Mr. Gorbachev finds they have suddenly gone far in front.

While Politburo conservatives like Yegor Ligachev demand that nothing be done to undermine the Communist Party's constitutionally guaranteed "leading role," anyone with their eyes open can see that the party is already desperately trying to follow, let alone catch up with public opinion. The bear in which Mr. Gorbachev planted at the 19th party conference in June 1988, when he first proposed contested elections and forced his reluctant colleagues to accept the right of other groups to independent political activity, has burst forth into a towering stalk.

After 70 years of absolute power, the party's collapse into impotence is hard even for observers to take on board. But switch on any of the TV chat-shows and there go the talking heads relentlessly discussing whether and how the party can survive. This sort of thing was not just taboo until recently. It would have been irrelevant.

Many party stalwarts at the sharp end of such discussions react with alarm, panic, and in some cases a retreat into a patriotic inferiority complex. "I find it sick," whined a Central Committee member who works at an Tashkent aircraft factory during a

meeting with the Soviet leader. "During the first Congress of People's Deputies people went on for two hours heaping baseless criticisms on the party, and not a single party leader from the towns or regions came to its defence."

"All these informal movements have money, paper, and up-to-date printing facilities," complained another Central Committee man, a foreman at a Leningrad machine-building plant, "while workers can go for months without getting on television." He conveniently forgot the party's monopoly of mass circulation newspapers.

Even the normally cool prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, joined the chorus three months ago. He complained of the "increasing de-ideologisation of society," and went on: "The entire course of current events shows that the party has lost its authority and the possibility of exerting an influence on everything taking place in society. Meanwhile, willingly or unwillingly, we maintain the appearance that nothing extraordinary has happened and that the levers are still in our hands."

The threats facing the party are formidable and numerous. The central problem is the crushing weight of what is seen as its history of failure over the last 65, some would say 72 years. The elections in March turned into a vote of no confidence in the apparatus in many of the country's largest cities, from Moscow where Boris Yeltsin won, to Leningrad and Kiev where party leaders lost. The party apparatus is now faced with a repetition of that disaster in the elections to local government bodies which are due in two months' time, as well as in the elections in the 15 republics next February or March.

In the Baltic republics the apparatus' performance was even worse than in central Russia. The three Popular Fronts won a majority of candidates in every republic, and may have a clean sweep in the forthcoming polls. Although the Fronts include numerous party members, these people tend to win despite their party membership not because of it. Many of them joined the party for career reasons rather than conviction, because no one without a party card could expect promotion in the universities, the professions, or to

man or manager status in enterprises.

The party leadership can take some comfort from the fact that the informal groups in central Russia are not as well organised as in the Baltics. But they are growing all the time. The miners' strikes have given a boost to grassroots trade union activism, and this too has begun to spread into the electoral arena.

Another major threat to the apparatus's rule is its increasing irrelevance. The Supreme Soviet, the full-time new parliament, is already becoming the centre of all legislative activity. Under the Gorbachev reform programme the government is subordinate to parliament, which demonstrated its independence and supremacy in the first week of its existence last June by rejecting several of the men the prime minister wanted to appoint as ministers. Anatoly Lukyanov, the vice-president and one of Gorbachev's closest confidants, commented recently: "The party makes policy. Parliament has the power."

Under these circumstances, what is the function of the party's Central Committee? The point was well made during the recent Central Committee plenary meeting on the tangled problem of ethnic relations. The meeting was touted for months as the key to solving the crisis. In the event, it was a damp squib. The crucial decisions — on Soviet citizenship, immigration, language rights and economic devolution — will be taken by the Supreme Soviet and its democratically-elected counterparts in the republics.

When local government is put on the same basis at the end of this year, the role of the party apparatus will take a further knock. In theory the party can still exercise leadership by insisting that its members vote the party line. So far Gorbachev has not tried to demand this. Party members of the Supreme Soviet are subject to oathing like the Westminster whip, or even the looser disciplines of the United States Congress. They vote as free men and women, subject only to the right of grassroots recall from their electors.

If electoral revolt and constitutional irrelevance were the party's only challenges, it might be able to draw breath. But looming over the horizon comes the growing menace of public demands for a multi-party system. The experience of Poland and

Gorbachev is trying to keep up with the tide of anti-party feeling by redefining what the party is supposed to do. He told a party audience in Kiev last month: "The party remains the main organising and co-ordinating force capable of leading people towards socialist renewal. It plays an integrating and consolidating role in society." His idea seems to be that party members should be a team of like-minded people, who maintain their authority

Hungary, as well as the inherent logic of Gorbachev's support for pluralism, is pushing the discussion inexorably in that direction. It is a step-by-step process. The first demand is the pluralism within the party.

Party members in Moscow's informal clubs are circulating an appeal for a "Democratic platform in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." It calls for an end to the ban on factions within the party and the introduction of contested elections at all levels of the party based on alternative manifestos. It also calls for lifting Article Six of the Constitution which enshrines the party's leading role.

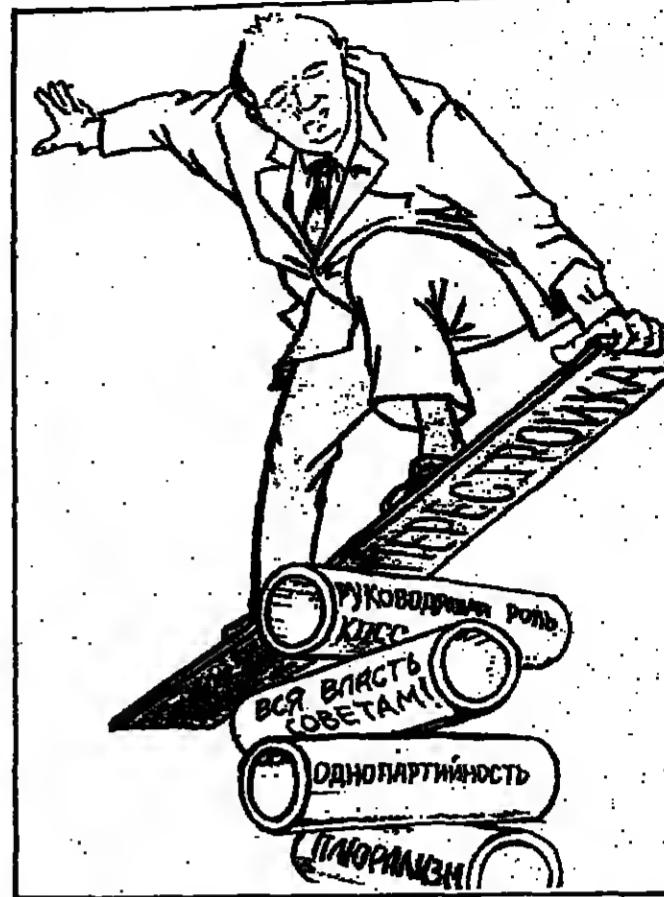
Another sacred cow, the concept of democratic centralism within the party, is also coming under attack. It has long been a euphemism for top-down control under which very party branch is required to accept higher bodies' policies without question. Algirdas Brazauskas, the leader of the Lithuanian Communist Party, told the central committee last month that it was time to stress the democracy and drop the centralism.

The speed of the changes in the party's role has surprised everyone. It is little more than a year since Gorbachev first started the process of splitting the party from the government. The move was praised at the time as a long overdue bomb under the old practice of bureaucratic duplication, in which the party apparatus had departments which "shaded" or supervised the work of government and local authorities.

On a recent television discussion one party intellectual pointed out that the move was one-sided, except as a transitional step towards a multi-party system.

"In every Western country the whole point is that parties try to become the government. Here we praise ourselves for getting the party out of government," he commented.

Gorbachev is trying to keep up with the tide of anti-party feeling by redefining what the party is supposed to do. He told a party audience in Kiev last month: "The party remains the main organising and co-ordinating force capable of leading people towards socialist renewal. It plays an integrating and consolidating role in society." His idea seems to be that party members should be a team of like-minded people, who maintain their authority



Gorbachev's predicament as seen in the Soviet press, Perestroika, on which it stands, is rocked by the conflicting cries of: 'The governing role of the Communist Party', 'All power to the Soviets!', 'One party state', 'Pluralism', 'Soviet Unity', and 'Federation'.

through hard work, good ideas, and honesty rather than through official status.

The conservatives disagree. Yegor Ligachev, their leading spokesman, directly contradicted Gorbachev at last month's Central Committee meeting when he said: "The issue is to strengthen the leading role of the party, not just its co-ordinating one. Proposals to limit our party's functions and even to deprive it completely of some of them are not new. They aim to dismiss Communists from the leadership of society."

As the debate rages, Gorbachev seems increasingly on the defensive. He has begun to talk of the party as though it were a dyke holding back a rising tide of anarchy. Apres le parti, le deuge. "The party remains the main organising and co-ordinating force capable of leading people towards socialist renewal. It plays an integrating and consolidating role in society." His idea seems to be that party members should be a team of like-minded people, who maintain their authority

pride in history, now that the record of the last 70 years is under general attack. The older generation finds its values under threat. The young accuse it of being cowards or fools for putting up with Stalinism so long.

In this vacuum of alternative ideas, Gorbachev sees the party as the only glue which still survives. The difficulty is that the party is by no means united. It reflects a wide spectrum of conflicting views and attitudes at the public at large.

However hard Gorbachev tries to prevent it, the logic of pluralism, the model of Poland, and the rapid pace of events are all driving the party towards a formal split. Alarmed by the novelty of the situation, even some party progressives feel they should curb their desire for a multi-party system, at least for the next year or two. Otherwise, they fear, the danger of a conservative backlash — Soviet, society is: What holds it together? Not language, nor a common culture, nor a shared

## Economic reforms allow Chinese resurgence in Vietnam

By John Penfret  
The Associated Press

HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam — On March 24, 1978, students and soldiers burst into Tran Tuan Thi's factories, ordered them closed and confiscated all his goods in the name of the Socialist transformation of South Vietnam.

Now, more than a decade after being pauperised, Tran heads a private savings and loan association and runs a chicken farm, food processing plant and six groceries.

Tran is an ethnic Chinese. His comeback epitomises Vietnam's new attitude towards its Chinese minority, the most dynamic group in Vietnam.

Eleven years ago, uniformed men battered down doors and dragged away shopkeepers throughout the capital city's Cholon quarter, arresting thousands as the Communist government of the north imposed its

ideology on the freewheeling, newly conquered south.

The brutal policy left the Chinese community in ruins and proved a factor in the deteriorating relationship between China and Vietnam, which fought a brief border war in 1979.

"Our recent treatment of the Chinese has not always been completely perfect," acknowledges Nghi Doan, the chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City's 5th district, which includes Cholon. "But now we are even accepting that their businesses will undertake a certain level of exploitation, as long as it benefits production."

These are bold words for a dedicated Communist. Nghi, himself an ethnic Chinese, has belonged to the party for 43 of his 61 years. During the Vietnam war, he worked underground against the South Vietnamese government and the United States.

In some cases, confiscated

property has been returned. Early this year, businesses were allowed to open private banks. An ad hoc stock market sprang up among Chinese traders. Officials turn a blind eye to the black market. And large, privately owned factories are encouraged.

Even tycoons such as Ly Sen, an ethnic Chinese named one of South Vietnam's three "super capitalists" in a 1975 show trial, have been freed from prison and urged to offer their expertise to Vietnam's development.

"The communes are our slaves now. They need us more than we need them," said one Chinese merchant, who learned colloquial English from the U.S. soldiers who were his customers during the war. "If they go after us now, we won't care. We've already lost everything once."

But the reforms have not entirely mollified the Chinese.

Chairman Nghi estimates that production for District 5 has yet

to reach half of what it was during the war years, when little factories, bars and restaurants served an international clientele of American troops and Southeast Asian businessmen.

Chinese community leaders estimate that tens of thousands still want to leave Vietnam. And many Chinese businessmen say they are worried about government policies swinging back again.

"I'm not doing anything big right now," said the Chinese merchant. "I don't know when big boss is going to crack down. Most of us are just watching."

Some, like Tran Tuan Thi, are going full steam ahead.

Several years ago, as the reform policies began, Tran scraped together some capital and started a food processing factory. Next he rented out storefronts to sell his goods.

Impressed, the government contacted Tran and offered him land to start a chicken farm. Tran leaped at the chance for a joint venture with the state, selling meat and other products at his stores.

"I've got a lot of guts," he said. "But I also figured the more I work with the government, the less chance there is of them taking things away from me."

Six months ago, Tran started a private bank: New City Savings and Loan Association. With Ly Sen, a leading banker during the war, he amassed hundreds of thousands of dollars in invest-

## OPEN FORUM

### Stop the nonsense

RECENTLY I have been watching the late shows on Jordan Television. Unluckily, they all have vicious violence: gun revenge, murders etc. Because of the drastic influence on the tube-watching of such movies, the West, for example, have already started to reduce producing these types of movies. Why don't we stop importing these shows too? A local saying goes: "Close the path through which wind comes". This might be a poor translation, but the point is, if the great nations are trying now to reduce the impact of TV shows on people by producing less and less of those movies, we should adopt this trend too.

I am not getting on anybody's case, I hope, but the people who are responsible for buying these movies are my only concern. And I have a word for them:

"Our national TV is watched by millions of people in our region. And if we want to stop the use of guns at weddings for example, we should stop broadcasting these shows on our screens too."

I think that these movies are bought or leased because they have no big market in their own countries. Producers of such movies find it easier to sell them abroad because of less criticism. A good question arises — Why should we be the scapegoats?

Nuri N. Togan

that reality has for all practical purposes become unmanageable. Instead we have turned our energies to the proliferation and production of endless amounts of unreality to sooth our tired and frustrated egos.

Television is, of course, the prime culprit, for it has become the model for everything in our society. Everything now either imitates or caricatures television as television itself caricatures and imitates everything else.

We have newspapers, magazines and even "books" in the form of television screens or television reality. Thus, USA Today, the newspaper, is a simulation of "TV news

## Looking out for the small fish

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — As Jordanian governmental and non-governmental agencies alike step up efforts to make Jordan more independent of agricultural imports, those involved in fish farming in the Kingdom are also seeking to increase their output and lessen the country's dependence on food imports.

Although fish farming was first introduced in the Kingdom in the 1960's, the business has not had the kind of success many expected simply because all too often the cost of the operations have outstripped their earnings, according to many in the industry.

As part of an effort to encourage fish farmers to adopt new techniques and promote new marketing strategies, the Near East Foundation (NEF), in cooperation with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), has taken the lead in assisting in the development of fish "culture" in Jordan.

Although the NEF had traditionally been involved in various aspects of community development and occasionally in agricultural development, it is the first time it gets involved in fish projects.

Aquaculturist Dr. Randall Brummett of the NEF launched his efforts with a 12-week fish farming instruction course attended by a group of 12 farmers in 1986. Since then, Brummett, in cooperation with Hussein Bitar of the JCO, one of half a dozen Jordanians educated and trained in fish farming, have assisted over 25 enterprises with feasibility studies, promotion, marketing and management as well as design and construction.

As a direct result of their efforts 70 tonnes of Jordanian-grown tilapia fish were put on the market in 1988. It was estimated that the potential production in 1989 could be as high as 450 tonnes. That is little when compared to Jordan's annual consumption of 7,000 tonnes, half of it fresh. The estimated production of fish in 1989 is between 60 and 65 tonnes.

The decrease in production this year is due to the closure of one of Jordan's largest fish farms which had an estimated annual capacity of 200+ tonnes. The closure of the farm was seen as a sign of bad planning, lack of proper marketing and most of all bad management.

An associate professor at the University of Jordan, marine biologist/ecologist Mohammad Wahbeh believes that the failure

to increase fish production in Jordan has reasons beyond management shortcomings.

"Management is of course important but the basic regulations of fish farming are not always being followed," said Wahbeh. You have several prerequisites for fish farming: ample/good quality water, knowledge by the farmer of the particular biology of the fish being raised, hatching techniques etc., live food production, the ability to identify fish diseases and knowledge of how to deal with them, experience in farming food formulae (lipids/fibres etc) and constant maintenance.

### High risk factors

Wahbeh insists that fish farming has high-risk factors "and thus the prerequisites should be followed to increase the chances of success. "People" are getting into fish farming without any deliberations. They don't bother to qualify themselves for their projects," he says.

Like those who want to construct a building with only a basic knowledge of a few engineering rules, fish farmers without an extensive background on the subject are likely to face problems.

"They don't have to have doctorates but a degree would certainly help," according to Wahbeh. "Dr. Brummett is giving some courses at the university but the department has to introduce a series of courses which will give students more than just an idea about fish farming."

Brummett and Bitar are aware of the obstacles that Wahbeh points out but say that it is not always easy to convince those who want to invest major capital in fish farming to get a degree in aquaculture first.

"We give some lectures and courses instead, and we try to be on-location consultants," Brummett says. "For now, that is what we can reasonably do. We are not going to tell those who are already in the business to stop."

There has been some progress in the joint NEF/JCO ventures with middle- and upper-level farmers who fish farm from March 21 to Nov. 15 every year, Brummett says. The smaller farmers have been left out of the "general scheme of things."

Failure to involve poorer farmers means that many of the benefits of fish farming, the most important of which is diversification of small agricultural enterprises, will not be realised.

The need to diversify has many benefits. According to Brummett, diversification would "insu-

late" poorer farmers from "violent," price fluctuations on the one hand while acting as "a flood and erosion control mechanism if need be" on the other.

The NEF and JCO have conducted a pilot study on potential small scale integration of aquaculture/agriculture extension possibilities.

Small farming enterprises in Jordan are often dependent on one of several government-sponsored irrigation projects, which could be modified to provide water for fish culture without affecting the farmer's water rights significantly, according to Brummett.

Two locations have thus far been chosen to implement the integrated aquaculture/agriculture formula. One is a poor rural community in which five small earthen ponds may replace part of several non-profitable vegetable-growing areas, while the other is 10 irrigation reservoirs into which cages for fish rearing could be integrated.

The first is a village inhabited by 360 Bedouin bedouins north of the Zarqa River, 50 kilometres north of Amman. Although the villagers graze sheep, goats and grow vegetables on small plots of land, the output does not provide sufficient income for even a small family.

Consequently, many of the farmers are trying to sell their farms and move to Jerash or Zarqa where the job market is already growing smaller. According to Brummett, land prices are declining and owners cannot afford to release family land at a low price. As a result, a lot of the land in Quaneah is non-productive.

Brummett and Bitar believe that integrating small fish into the small vegetable plots may be a way to enhance their profitability. They point out that by using little water and compost and leftovers fish farming could easily be integrated into small profitable farming establishments. Five farms have been chosen to implement the formula.

"By using manure as fertiliser in a small pond of 650 square metres one might expect to harvest some 165.2 kilogrammes twice per year. At the current market price of JD 1.5 per kilogramme, this harvest represents JD 500 of which JD 230 would be netted by a farmer doing his management. This represents 3.3 month's salary for the average fulltime labourer making JD 70 per month," Brummett says.

The second location for the NEF/JCO project is central Jordan Valley. Land owners and farmers in

the Jordan Valley have traditionally built small irrigation ponds to hold water since access to a system of wells and canals through which the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) provides irrigation water to the farmers is limited to two or three days a week. These irrigation ponds vary a great deal in size, but average about 600 square metres with an average depth of two or three metres, according to Brummett.

The plan is to provide cages for the small water reservoirs in which fish can be grown with no additional water cost and the food provided to the fish will increase the nutrient content of the water thereby saving fertilisation costs, Brummett says.

### Five year plans

A minimum time span for a fish farming investment to start paying off is five years under normal circumstances, says Bitar, who has been involved in fish farming for the last ten years. "Throughout I have done my best, along with people like Brummett, to assist local fish farmers with their technical needs. Of course they vary from one project to another, depending on the size of the project."

One of the problems that exist at the present time according to Bitar is that there are just a few people who have an educational background in the fish farming field and most of them are sitting behind a desk.

There are an estimated 25 fish farmers in Jordan, all of whom need advice and/or assistance on a daily basis, Bitar says.

Although Brummett has been giving courses in fish culture at the department of agriculture at the University of Jordan in the hope that this would increase the awareness and expertise of Jordanian agriculturists in the field, he expects it will be some time before they can actually practice what they have learned. "After they graduate, most of them serve the military for two years and by the time they finish a lot of them know-how has faded," he says.

Although both Brummett and Bitar have been busy training the workers who run the fish farms, this is not always seen by them as efficient long term planning. Training the workers at the fish farms can be extremely frustrating, says Brummett, simply because most of them are Egyptians who have no long-term plans to stay in Jordan. Thus, as far as Jordan's aquaculture is concerned, once the Egyptian worker goes whatever he has learned

goes with him.

Jordanians working in fish farming are concerned, Brummett suggests, could do with more aligned management. "Some of the people involved seem to think that they can fish farm by remote control. If you have a fish farm in Azraq then the manager has to be in Azraq and not in Amman."

Although Brummett sees government steps to encourage agriculturists as positive, he says farmers themselves are not well organised enough to "get the show on the road," he says "they need constant advice and guidance."

"There seems to be no systematic project planning, which tends to be a reason for the often tremendous financial losses. People want large-scale operations — fast — and are not necessarily ready to deal with the financial consequences of these large scale projects. When we provide the farmer with project development studies, which is frequent our suggestions are not followed, but when the project starts losing money the farmer comes back to us and says 'help.'

Bitar explains that the higher the intensity of the farming the costlier it will be. The likelihood that lower intensity farms will be more successful are great since, the fish product is healthier and thus more natural.

He explains why tilapia is more frequently raised in the world than any other type. "Tilapia is a bone-free firm fleshed fillet which thrives in warm water with varying degrees of salinity. Rapid reproduction and weight gain are quick return on their investment, thus they are ideally suited for farming in Jordan."

Wahbeh on the other hand is conducting an experiment at the Aqaba marine science station which aims at protecting marine wildlife, but it raises fresh fish — the loup — on the side. "It's a small scale experiment, we produce about 1/2 tonnes. We are not commercial, however, if all the prerequisites are met then we could become commercial. Our price is very competitive. Our conversion rate is 1.7 kilos of fish feed for a 1 kilogramme fish in Europe, which is a big consumer of loup, the conversion rate is 2.4 kilos per kilo. We sell our fish to a restaurant in Aqaba for JD 5 per kilo in Italy the price is over JD 13 and in France over 10. We have the ability to produce for our consumption and eventually for export, but we must create a qualified fish farming community first."

The Mauritius testifies to the maritime history of commerce of the Europeans in the Far East at the beginning of the 17th century.

## The 'Mauritius' history in the depths

By Jocelyne Dumont

EVERYTHING is remarkable in this story which begins in 1609, with the last voyage of a vessel of the Dutch East India Company and ends with the exhibition at the Maritime Museum in Paris, presenting ten canons, a bronze bell, bars of zinc and pieces of Chinese porcelain.

On 19th March 1609, the "Mauritius" hit a sandbank off Gabon and sank. Since then, it has lain there for three centuries, till Elf-Gabon, a subsidiary of Elf-Aquitaine, chanced upon an underwater mound 50 metres long and 20 metres wide in spring 1985, while prospecting for oil. The mound turned out to be the buried remains of the oldest V.O.C. (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie) ship found so far.

Not only is this discovery of capital interest, but the means implemented in record time for its excavation are also remarkable. Thanks to the proximity of a work-site, a considerable amount of oil prospecting equipment was made available with an off-shore barge fitted with two air-conditioned life-support chambers, a

storage container, a reservoir for desalinating material, a compressor for supply aquaculture, a crane, a tug, a helicopter, etc...

Thanks to this equipment, the scientific exploration of the wreck was successfully carried out in three months, in 1986, by some fifteen archaeologists from the Underwater Archaeological Research Department of the French Ministry of Culture. On the score of underwater engineering, oil prospecting and archaeology go together well.

At a depth of ten metres and in the same current which sank the "Mauritius", before bringing up the remains the excavation team took note of the canons, sampled the bars of zinc, indicated the site with markers and took photos in order to enable the archaeologists to reconstruct the history of one of those long-distance vessels which opened up the route to India for Europe.

As soon as any metal items are taken out of the water, they undergo a process of electrolysis in order to fight the effects of corrosion.

Laboratory analyses and research in archives provide the necessary elements to go back in time. For the first time, samples from the hull provide evidence of the construction techniques in shipyards in the north of Holland in the early days of navigation in the Far-East. The external structure was first built in oak. This was then strengthened by sheets of lead and then covered with a protective lining of pine.

The cargo of the "Mauritius" is typical of the period. The major freight consisted of spices, and in particular pepper, of which three different kinds were found in the wreck. There were also 120 tonnes of zinc in the form of flat, round ingots from China. This precious metal, used in alchemy, pharmacology and industry (for manufacturing metal tableware) was only to be produced in Europe a century later. This reveals how China was far ahead in the field of metallurgy.

Fragments of items in blue China, once again from the land of the rising sun, announce the beginning of the introduction, in Europe, of a luxury merchandise which was to be very popular with the middle classes.

The artillery found on board only represents a small part of what this kind of vessel usually carried, but it is very varied with iron, cast iron and bronze Dutch cannons as arms, and Portuguese and English guns probably acting as ballast on the ship.

The "Mauritius" bears witness to the whole history of European trade with the Far East and particularly to the power of the Dutch, English and French India Companies which plied the major part of this trade for two centuries.

In the 18th century, the V.O.C. (founded in 1602 and dissolved in 1795) sent about thirty ships every year on the India route, the East India Company (established from 1600 to 1858) sent twenty and the French "Compagnie Francaise" (active from 1664 to 1769) sent about a dozen.

These companies, which were naval, commercial and financial powers, were the first multinationals. They held a real monopoly on trade with Asia. On the outward journey, the ships carried food, spirits and woolen fabrics and, on the return trip, they brought back textiles (cotton and silk), spices (400 tonnes on average in French cargo vessels), and small shells collected on the shores of India and used for bartering in the negro slave trade.

All this history lay in the depths for nearly four centuries. Thanks to the dramatic ending of this story, we now have access to it. This is a paradox which shows that it is perhaps better for a ship to be wrecked on a sandbank than to end up beneath the axe in a breaker's yard. Rising up from the depths of the waters and from the depths of memory are its greatest glory! —French features.

## Ethiopian city booms despite civil war and drought

By Robert Powell  
Reuters

ASMARA, Ethiopia — The civil war has dragged on for longer than most people can remember and drought has devastated the surrounding countryside, but the economic life of Ethiopia's second largest city is booming.

"Cement costs twice the official price on the black market, but lots of people are putting up new buildings," one resident of Asmara, capital of Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea.

The shops are full of imported goods unseen in the capital Addis Ababa. Visitors from other parts of Ethiopia stock up on matches, which are in short supply elsewhere.

where in this east African country.

Although severe drought is likely to make half of Eritrea's three million people dependent on food aid next year, business in this elegant city of tree-lined avenues and Italian villas has never been better.

Private businessmen once shunned by Eritrean pro-Soviet government are now officially encouraged to expand their factories and open new ones. Many are ready to the challenge.

Ironically, the civil war which has sapped Eritrea's rural economy for the past 28 years is largely responsible for the current boom in Asmara.

For all your:

Packing, Air Freight Forwarding, Customs Clearance, Door-to-door Service, Ticketing and Reservation needs, please call:  
**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Abdel Hamid Sharaf Street  
Shmeisani  
P.O. Box 7806  
Amman, Jordan  
Tel. 604676, 604696

**CROWN INT'L EST.**  
packing, shipping, forwarding, storing, clearing, door-to-door service  
Agents all over the world  
Tel: 604676, Fax: 604692  
The JEDDO BERICCO JO  
P.O. Box 26400  
AMMAN JORDAN  
Tel. 604671

**EVERY DAY**  
PEOPLE WHO NEED  
CLEANING SERVICES  
CALL US!  
Electrolux  
P.O.Box 925229 AMMAN  
Tel. 604671

**STUDIO HAIG**  
Professional Quality in  
1 Hour Service  
Develop your colour film at  
our shop and get  
**JUMBO photo**  
size 30% larger  
**Free enlargement** 20 x 30 cm  
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays  
Bank. Phone: 604042  
Swiss: Tel. 623891

**Slide film Processing** by  
**Konica**  
Same Day Service  
for all E6 films at  
**Salbashian**  
Trading Co.  
Wadi Saqra str.  
Next to Petra Bank  
Headquarters  
Tel : 633418

**مطعم قصر الصين**  
CHINA PALACE RESTAURANT  
CANTONESE, SHIRKIAN,  
PEKING, HUMAN STYLE  
Attractive Chinese dishes  
and specialities  
All in seating - no extra charge  
speciality: chicken, beef & fish  
with special creamy duck  
Opens 11:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.  
7:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m.  
Closed Friday  
Tel: 6042222, 6042223  
Opp The Housing Bank Center  
& Plaza Hotel Tel. 622288

**TURKISH FOOD**  
Turkish Meze and  
Delicious Dishes  
Open for  
Lunch &  
Dinner  
Opp The Housing Bank Center  
& Plaza Hotel Tel. 622288

For the best  
for your  
MONEY...  
ADVERTISE  
in the

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
The first & best  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabel Amman, near  
Ahliyyah Girls School  
Take away available  
Open daily 12:00-3:30  
p.m.  
6:30-Midnight  
Tel. 633922

**MANDARIN**  
Chinese Restaurant  
Mecca Street, Yarmouk  
Engineers' Housing  
Estate, near Kilo  
Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbecue for  
Lunch Friday only.  
Tel: 618214  
Come and taste our  
specialties  
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
p.m.  
6:30 - Midnight  
Tel: 661922

**CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
TAIWAN TOURISMO  
Authentic Chinese Food  
Korean Bar-B-Q  
Charcoal Flaming Pot  
Take-away service  
Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.  
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight  
Location: Near 3rd Circle  
opposite Akhlaq Hospital  
Tel: 641083

**Kashmiri Restaurant**  
FIRST CLASS INDIAN  
RESTAURANT  
Special Executive Luncheons  
Take-away service  
available  
Open Daily 12:30-3:30 p.m.  
7:30-11:30 p.m.  
After the Philadelphie Hotel  
Towards 3rd circle  
Tel: 659519, 659520

**MEXICAN FOOD**  
TACOS, EN

# Wall Street stocks rebound after initial fall

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks rebounded Monday, dispelling fears of a repeat of the black Monday crash of October 1987, after a wild first hour of trading that saw the main index plummet 64 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average at first sagged on carryover selling from Friday's frantic 190-point plunge that was its second-worst point decline. Heavy selling abroad made for a tense opening and buy orders were scarce.

But then the market surged back to a 29-point gain, only to

fall back again. At 11:30 a.m. the industrial index of 30 leading shares was up around 18 points at 2,587.75.

Stocks had opened on Wall Street amid fears the market would repeat its plunge of black Monday on Oct. 19, 1987, when it crashed 508 points.

In brief remarks at the beginning of a speech on bank capital to the American Bankers Association, Greenspan said detailed coordination was occurring among U.S. regulators — the Fed, the Treasury Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

Administration officials said privately they were determined to respond in a low key fashion lest they feed the panic that caused Friday's slide.

The recovery was dramatic, with the market surging more than 90 points in about 15 minutes and sailing past the 2569.26 level of Friday's close.

On Friday the Dow fell around 190 points to lose 6.9 per cent.

"We're seeing a pop in the futures," said Tom Callahan, an executive vice president at Yamaichi International, pointing to a rally in the Standard Poor's 500 futures which helped trigger the recovery.

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) began preparations much earlier than usual for what was expected to be very hectic trading. The NYSE opened its computers at 7:30 a.m. to stand orders for the day, more than an hour before the usual start of trading.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's New York plunge, caused by worries that a recent string of takeovers which had boosted shares might now be in trouble, particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

In Washington Federal Reserve (Fed) Board Chairman Alan Greenspan said the central

Reserve and the Securities Exchange Commission and the secretary of the treasury are monitoring the situation and that's where it stands right now," Bush told reporters.

Stocks had opened on Wall Street amid fears the market would repeat its plunge of black Monday on Oct. 19, 1987, when it crashed 508 points.

The Dow index posted a moderate loss after opening at 2,567.62. In edge trading, it fell to show a loss of 65 points after 40 minutes.

"Almost everything opened down, and then held," said Alfred Goldman, A.G. Edwards' director of technical research.

The recovery was dramatic, with the market surging more than 90 points in about 15 minutes and sailing past the 2569.26 level of Friday's close.

Earlier, European stock markets shed up to 15 per cent in value in response to Friday's New York sell-off but rallied almost as sharply when Wall Street started climbing again.

Analysts said it was too early to say whether the afternoon upturn had turned the selling tide for good but there was widespread relief that damage had been limited.

The key to the recovery was the same as for the fall — signals from Wall Street.

The European fall was seen as an emotional reaction to Friday's New York plunge, caused by worries that a recent string of takeovers which had boosted shares might now be in trouble, particularly those financed by so-called junk bonds.

Randal Goldsmith, equity strategist at London brokers

James Capel said, "today's fall was not justified by the fundamental economics... there was a sense of panic and the market seems at a stage where it's willing to look at any bad news."

Weekend forecasts of a second world stock market crash almost two years to the day from the October 1987 debacle failed to materialise, but billions of dollars were wiped off share values around the globe.

By the close of European trading, most exchanges had rebounded and cut much of the losses of the day after hectic, seesaw trade driven initially by fear and later by relief at Wall Street's sudden recovery.

Big institutional investors appeared to have kept their nerve and stayed away from the market, except to buy at bargain levels from small investors who sold their shares because of the 190.58-point fall in New York Friday.

"In my view the stock market will stabilise relatively quickly," said West German Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann.

"There may be one or other psychological or technical reaction but they are not based on fundamentals. The economy of West Germany and the EC (European Community) is highly stable," he noted.

"It was much worse than anyone expected," said a senior trader at one major Frankfurt bank. "It was just the small investors. But it was still worse than two years ago."

The key London Financial Times/Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed 70.5 points down at 2,163.4, recovering from a selling spree which took it more than 200 points down in early trade to a low of 2,029.7.

But the Frankfurt exchange, among the hardest hit, failed to pick itself up and closed — before Wall Street opened — at 1,385.7 from an opening 1,589.3. At one

stage it was down almost 13 per cent. Losers included prestige carmakers Daimler-Benz and Porsche.

The Dow bourse ended 6.9 per cent down after plummeting at one stage in torpid trade to an 11 per cent fall. Trading in some leading French shares was suspended when they were quoted at below the permissible limit.

Dealing in leading Italian shares was also suspended and the authorities ordered a probe of brokers to ensure that they had the stocks to sell which they were offering.

Selling orders jammed the Dutch exchange causing 10-minute delays in its computer. The Brussels exchange failed to open because of an overload of orders to dump shares.

Currency markets swung violently on differing interpretations of various signals from the market. The dollar sank, rose and ended in London way above its opening.

"The dollar tracked the Dow Jones index," said one dealer. "Once people realised that the Dow Jones was not going to continue to collapse, they marked the dollar up."

Initial dollar direction was geared to speculation that the Fed would make cash more easily available to the New York financial community to cushion it against any fresh crisis in the stock markets.

This would mean loosening credit and the dollar did at first on the prospect that the high U.S. interest rates which have supported it this year would ease.

But Wall Street then lifted the dollar. It closed in London at 1,864.5 marks and 141.65 yen after lows of 1,840 and 140.33 and a Friday finish of 1,689.0 and 143.10.

Gold, refuge of rich and poor alike, in the throes of economic trouble, traded higher throughout the day to close at \$366.25 an ounce from Friday's \$364.00.

## Beregovoy attacks 'wild capitalism'

PARIS (R) — French Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy Sunday blamed "wild capitalism" in the United States for Wall Street's 190-point dive Friday and urged French investors to stay calm.

"What is at issue is the indecency of the United States, the fact that the U.S. does not have sufficient savings and that you can buy companies simply by taking on debt up to a terribly high level in order to then sell them piece by piece and realise considerable, and naturally illicit, profits," Beregovoy said in an hour-long television interview.

Selling orders jammed the Dutch exchange causing 10-minute delays in its computer. The Brussels exchange failed to open because of an overload of orders to dump shares.

Currency markets swung violently on differing interpretations of various signals from the market. The dollar sank, rose and ended in London way above its opening.

"The dollar tracked the Dow Jones index," said one dealer. "Once people realised that the Dow Jones was not going to continue to collapse, they marked the dollar up."

Initial dollar direction was geared to speculation that the Fed would make cash more easily available to the New York financial community to cushion it against any fresh crisis in the stock markets.

This would mean loosening credit and the dollar did at first on the prospect that the high U.S. interest rates which have supported it this year would ease.

But Wall Street then lifted the dollar. It closed in London at 1,864.5 marks and 141.65 yen after lows of 1,840 and 140.33 and a Friday finish of 1,689.0 and 143.10.

Gold, refuge of rich and poor alike, in the throes of economic trouble, traded higher throughout the day to close at \$366.25 an ounce from Friday's \$364.00.

It said when it is not regulated or organised," he added.

Beregovoy was asked if he thought international monetary coordination was in disarray — the underlying cause, according to most economists, of the 1987 crash.

He said: "There is good monetary coordination, (but) perhaps not as good as one would wish. We have started to put the international (monetary) system in order, but not enough yet. There are too many conservatives at the head of democratic governments in the world, and not enough socialists. So let's work to change things."

## U.S. may sell Israel sophisticated computer

NEW YORK (R) — The United States is considering a proposal by International Business Machines (IBM) to sell a restricted computer to Israel for military use, the New York Times reported Monday.

It said the sale of the IBM supercomputer would be the first of its kind to a country that is not a member of NATO.

The newspaper quoted some experts as saying the sale could undermine an agreement between the United States and Japan that prohibits the sale of powerful computers to a number of countries.

Some experts on the proliferation of nuclear weapons also oppose the sale because Israel is developing advanced missiles and is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons, the newspaper said.

It said the IBM computer could rapidly and accurately simulate the explosions of nuclear weapons and the flight of high-speed ballistic missiles.

It said the machine IBM wanted to export was its 3090 mainframe computer.

The 3090, which is not usually classified as a supercomputer, would be equipped with a special device that enables it to rapidly perform complex scientific and engineering calculations, thereby placing it in the supercomputer class, the newspaper said.

It said IBM had applied last month for a licence to sell the computer to Israel Military Industries, a government-owned company.

IBM and U.S. government spokesman could not be reached for immediate comment on the report.

## Ethiopia plans more agricultural reforms

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Reforms in agricultural marketing have brought an influx of Western aid to Ethiopia and the Marxist government now plans to legalise renting of private houses in another step towards liberalising the economy, foreign sources said.

A World Bank team will visit Ethiopia this month to evaluate the farming reforms implemented in January 1988, diplomats said.

The reforms raised producer prices paid by the state-run Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) by an average of nine per cent and allowed peasant farmers to sell more of their surplus grain to private traders.

The moves unlocked several hundred million dollars of aid for peasant farmers which the World Bank, European Community (EC), Canada and Italy were holding up pending reform.

Agricultural experts say the outlook for the 1988-89 harvest, which is just starting, is good in most of Ethiopia.

But the northern provinces of Eritrea and Tigray are suffering their third severe drought in five years and the U.N. World Food Programme estimates that at least

1.7 million people there will need food aid next year to avoid starvation.

During the November 1988-July 1989 crop-buying season the state's share of commercial grain purchases fell sharply, foreign economists and diplomats said.

The number of private traders operating on the market went up by a third to just over 2,000, James Moran, an EC agricultural adviser told Reuters.

Grain distribution from surplus to deficit areas improved and retail price increases were moderate, the sources said.

"We did notice that prices in the main commercial markets were fairly stable, not much up on last year, and the quantities available on the open market were substantially up on last year," Moran said.

The AMC's share of the grain trade fell to 224,000 tonnes last year from 300,000 in 1987-88. Private traders handled three-quarters of the one million tonnes of grain sold for cash, the sources said.

The government was also preparing legislation to allow private houses to be rented out, foreign economists said.

**Jordan Times**  
Tel: 667171-6

© 1989 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

1989 © 1989 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

</div



## Release of ANC leaders seen heralding new era in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies)

The unconditional release of seven African National Congress (ANC) leaders has opened a new political era that will be full of dramatic change and uncertainty, newspapers across the political spectrum said Monday.

"The country enters a new phase in its history," the pro-government Citizen said in an editorial. "But it is not going to be an easy transition... (and) nobody knows what kind of new country will emerge."

The seven ANC leaders, released Sunday along with a member of the other liberation movement, told supporters they believe the end of apartheid — South Africa's policies of racial segregation — is coming into view.

Walter Sisulu, a friend and colleague of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, said the seven, aged 60 and 80, were confident they would live to see a government that includes blacks... a democratic inclusiveness where a black man can become president, or a white man can become president."

Sisulu remained at his home Monday in Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg.

"Today is a day of rest," he

told a visitor.

The Sowetan, the country's largest black-oriented daily, cautioned that "the task facing the men is a daunting one: that of uniting the democratic forces in this country and transforming it into a non-racial democracy."

Business Day, the country's leading financial daily, con-

sidered it a fact acknowledgement by the government of the ANC's influence and popularity among South Africa's blacks.

Even relatively conservative black leaders have said they will reject any negotiations with the government unless the ANC is legalised and its jailed leaders freed.

"Our determination has never been weakened by our long years of imprisonment," wrote editor Ken Owen. "What is said by Sisulu and his colleagues this week will be as important for creating a negotiating climate as President (F.W.) de Klerk's bold move in ordering their freedom."

De Klerk announced the unconditional release of the eight anti-apartheid leaders last Tuesday as part of his attempt to improve political conditions for negotiating a new constitution that will extend political rights to blacks.

But he envisions some arrangement under which whites would retain veto power over major decisions.

Under the current system of apartheid, the 28-million black majority has no voice in national affairs, which are dominated by the country's 5 million whites.

The prison releases are viewed

as a fact acknowledgement by the government of the ANC's influence and popularity among South Africa's blacks.

They said the ANC, the largest group fighting the white-led government, will continue its military campaign and reject calls for negotiations until the government legalised it, lifts the state of emergency, and releases all political prisoners.

"If the government doesn't meet our demands, we have no alternative but to continue to fight for our freedom," said Andrew Mlangeni, 63.

Five of the ANC men, including Sisulu and Mlangeni, were arrested in 1963 and sentenced to life prison terms in 1964, along with Mandela, for plotting anti-government sabotage. Masemola was convicted of sabotage in separate trial in 1963.

The others freed Sunday were

Elias Motsoaledi, 65; Ahmad Kathrada, 60; Raymond Mhlaba, 58; Wilton Mkwai, 67; and Oscar Mphela, 80, who had been hospitalised in Cape Town and was the nation's oldest political prisoner.

Mphela, who had been serving a five-year prison term for terrorism, rose from his wheelchair Sunday to walk by himself into his small home near Cape Town before flying to Johannesburg.

Sisulu and his colleagues, seated in front of a large green, gold

and black ANC flag, expressed

## Colombia police seize trafficker, accountant

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Authorities have captured a man convicted in the United States of drug trafficking and seized an accountant who allegedly worked for one of Colombia's most powerful drug lords, news reports said.

Police arrested Victor Eduardo Mera Mosquera, 36, at his apartment Friday in the southern city of Cali, according to reports published Sunday in Bogota's two largest papers, *El Tiempo* and *El Espectador*.

Mera Mosquera was arrested in New York in February 1984 and charged with taking part in a drug ring operating in the states of New York, Florida, Texas, California and Arizona, *El Tiempo* reported.

*El Espectador* said Mera Mosquera was freed from a New York jail because of a "bureaucratic error" but was later convicted in absentia. It did not elaborate.

The paper said he was arrested again in Bogota in 1986 but was released months later by a judge who ruled that authorities had not completed the paperwork for his extradition to the United States in the time allotted by law.

Spokesman for the national and local police in Cali said they could not confirm Mera Mosquera's arrest or provide any details about him. The U.S. embassy in Bogota said it did not comment on specific extradition

cases.

In a raid Saturday on a Bogota apartment, police captured Tulia Consuelo Rincon Barrera, 35, an alleged accountant for Jose Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, one of the three leaders of the Medellin cocaine cartel, *El Espectador* reported.

The accountant maintains she has never met the Medellin cartel leader and only filled out income tax forms for one of his reputed underlings, Leonardo Vargas, who was arrested last week, *El Espectador* said.

The two arrests culminated a week of intensified operations against drug traffickers. Among other suspected traffickers seized last week was Jose Rafael Abello Silva, 34, who is wanted in the U.S. state of Oklahoma on federal charges of conspiracy and distribution of cocaine.

Julian Palma Molina, 46, also was arrested last week and is wanted by federal authorities in Miami on drug trafficking and money laundering charges. *El Espectador* reported Sunday that he has been notified of his extradition and has five days to appeal.

On Saturday, three other drug suspects were extradited to the United States — Ana Helena, Rodriguez de Tamayo, Bernardo Pelez Roldan and Roberto Victor Carlini.

## Nancy Reagan sees herself as lightning rod for criticism

NEW YORK (R) — Nancy Reagan attributes her unpopularity to the popularity of her husband and says she did use an astrologer to schedule his trips, according to excerpts from her memoir published in this week's edition of *Newsweek*.

"In many ways, I served as a lightning rod and I came to realize, not without pain, that while Ronald Reagan was extremely popular, some people didn't like his wife very much," Mrs. Reagan writes in her book "My Turn: The Memoirs of Nancy Reagan."

Nancy Reagan said she began consulting astrologer Joan Quigley after the former president was shot in 1981 and admits it eventually became habit and finally an enormous embarrassment."

to her husband. "If it makes you feel better, go ahead and do it," she says her husband told her when he first learned of it, but added: "But be careful. It might look a little odd if it ever came out."

In the book written with William Novak and to be published later this month, she is also highly critical of former White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan who revealed her use of an astrologer in his memoirs.

"He often acted as if he were president," she writes. "If by some miracle, I could take back one decision in Ronnie's presidency, it would be his agreement in January 1985 that Jim Baker and Donald Regan swap jobs."

She adds that Regan should have taken responsibility for the

Iran-contra affair, the scandal over plans to give money to Nicaraguan rebels from arms sales to Iran.

"I'm not saying that Iran-contra was Don Regan's doing. But it did occur on his watch, and when it came out, he should have taken responsibility."

Reagan defends her giving advice to the former president. "I make no apologies for telling him what I thought. For eight years I was sleeping with the president, and if that doesn't give you special access, I don't know what does."

She criticizes Reagan's first Secretary of State Al Haig for his power-hunger and obsession with states.

"He was obsessed with matters of status — with exactly where he stood on a receiving line, or

where he was seated on a plane or helicopter," she writes.

She also cites his belligerency. "Once, talking about Cuba in a meeting of the National Security Council (NSC) he turned to Ronnie and said: 'You just give me the word and I'll turn that island into a parking lot,'" she writes.

On Saturday, three other drug suspects were extradited to the United States — Ana Helena, Rodriguez de Tamayo, Bernardo Pelez Roldan and Roberto Victor Carlini.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

1